

NEW WIDE-WORKING RANGELAND RENOVATOR

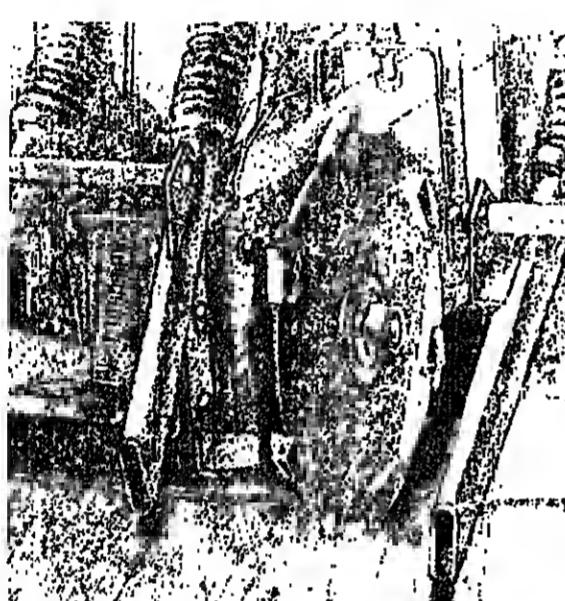
THIS 13½-FOOT JOHN DEERE DRAWN POWR-TILL® SEEDER MAKES BIG-ACREAGE RANGELAND RENOVATION PRACTICAL

Face it! Renovating your rangeland grasses by interseeding a legume would increase your forage yield and let you pasture more cows on the same acreage. It's a sure route to boosting beef profits.

In fact, South Dakota tests have shown carrying capacity and pounds of beef produced per acre increased 43 to 54 percent when alfalfa was interseeded into native rangeland grasses.

This new Powr-Till seeder makes interseeding economically practical on big acreages. It's a one-pass seeding machine that covers 13 feet 4 inches every pass—over 60 percent more than its mounted counterpart, the 1550 Powr-Till Seeder.

Sixteen PTO-driven cutter wheels cut 3½-inch-wide seedbed trenches every 10 inches across the machine's working width. You can interseed in one pass, without disking or plowing. You can even keep the cattle on the pasture while you work.



Only John Deere's Powr-Till seeder offers PTO-driven cutter wheels. They turn at 635 rpm to chew into tough soil and cover—the type of ground conditions that discourage many renovators. As the hard-surfaced wheels turn, they throw a rooster tail of soil to the rear. Before it falls back into the seed trench, seed is dropped from the 16½-bushel grain box through steel

seed boots. Then the falling soil creates a light mulch over the seed, helping provide an environment that aids germination. Seeding depth is regulated by adjustable skid shoes on each 2-row seeding unit.

There's no need to worry about erosion on hilly land, either, because the 16 miniseedbeds actually disturb less than 10 percent of the soil each pass. And tilling and seeding are done in one pass, saving time and fuel over conventional renovation methods.

See your John Deere dealer. Ask him how this new 13-foot 4-inch Drawn Powr-Till seeder can help you renovate big-acreage ranges for more cow-carrying capacity.

Regular carbide-tipped "bullet" cutter wheels for the 251 Drawn Powr-Till seeder last up to 20 times longer than optional hard-surfaced cutter wheels.



John Deere design,
dependability
and dealers
make the difference



Stockmen bid to lift ban on 1080

By MARTHA WILLIAMS
and CAROLYN J. HURST

Three days of hearings last week on the use of compound 1080 to control coyotes drew heated debate between ranchers and stockgrowers, and environmentalists that often centered more on the basic economics of raising livestock than on the specific issue of an emergency approval of use of the compound, possibly only in collars worn by sheep and goats that the predator would have to puncture.

Hearings, two days in Denver, and one day in Washington, D.C., were called by the Environmental Protection Agency, in response to stockgrowers requests to reconsider the 1972 ban on the poison they see as the most effective and cost efficient way to control growing losses. Loss estimates for 1979 run about \$100 million, and estimates of losses now are approaching the \$200 million mark. Environmentalists

claim the losses are exaggerated because they can be taken as a casualty loss tax deduction.

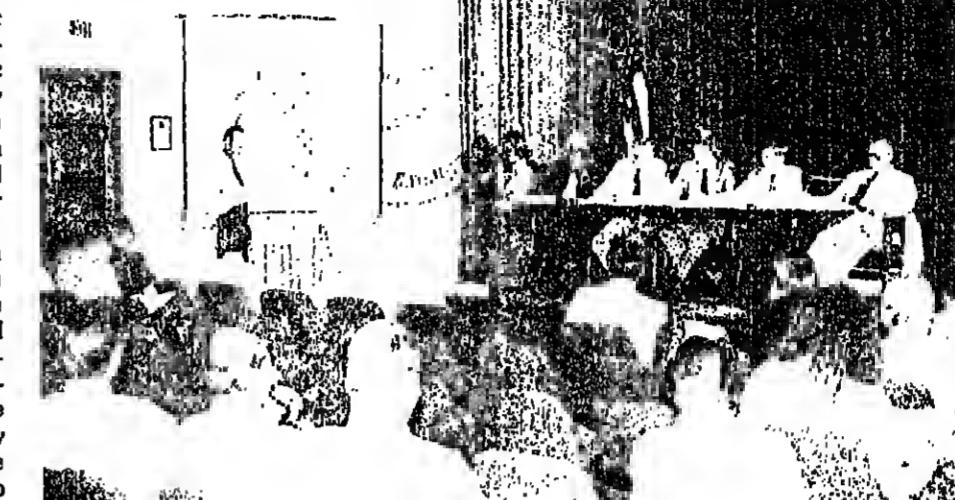
Although the coyote situation seems to present a bigger threat to sheep and goats, National Cattle-

men's Assn. President Bill Swan pointed out that "removal of coyote production, sheep and goat production is prohibited in many suitable areas of the U.S. where sheep and goats could be utilized to control brush and other undesirable plants, in order to improve cattle ranges."

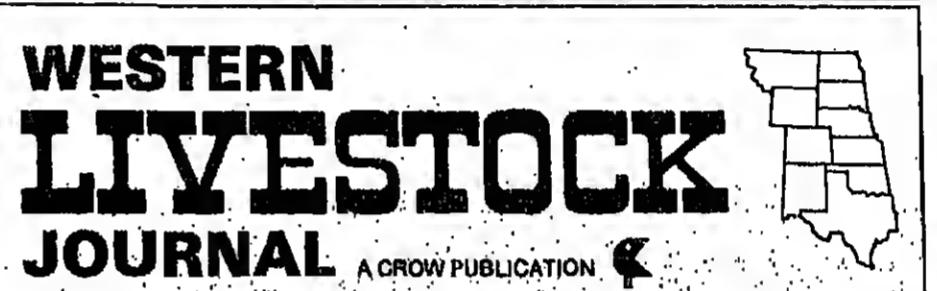
Swan told the five-member panel in charge of the informal hearings that "use of toxic chemicals is essential for an adequate minimal damage control program, and at present the safest, most effective and most efficient method of reducing coyote population, to benefit livestock production, is the use of 1080-treated baits during the winter season."

According to testimony by Jack Gribel of the Colorado Division of Wildlife, 1080 has had 25 years of use prior to 1975 with no known fatalities or human problems. It was banned because there appeared to be evidence that it was a so-called secondary killer, remaining in the food chain and killing non-predatory wildlife such as opossums, raccoons, and badgers.

EPA will have to decide whether the three days of "informal" hearings should lead to official hearings that could render a decision to exempt 1080 from its present ban under specific emergency conditions. Indications are that interest and controversy will result in formal hearings.



PREDATOR CONTROL PLEA—Dan Misko, chairman of the board of the National Woolgrowers Assn. (podium) testified in Denver before a five member panel considering the need for formal hearings to consider emergency registration and use of compound 1080 to control coyote predation of livestock.



News • Trends • Sales • Shows • Markets

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Event set for Boise:

Western Beef Symposium to focus on 'roadblocks to calf profits'

The various "Roadblocks to Calf Profits" caused by "stress" will be the theme of the Third Annual Western Beef Symposium according to J.D. Mankin, program committee chairman and animal science specialist with the University of Idaho's Cooperative Extension Service.

The symposium will be at the Red Lion Riverside Motor Inn, Boise, on Oct. 26 and 27, 1981.

J.D. Mankin will open with "Where Are We Now?" A lot of ground has been covered in the first two symposiums and Mankin is

Although we suppose you can't consider El Paso a Western Cowtown anymore, still this city serves a large livestock area, one of which we'll be visiting with our Southwest Ranch Study Tour starting with registration Oct. 11 at the Rodewsky Inn in El Paso.

The editors of The El Paso Times are concerned with the problems of the cattlemen. They finish: "If current conditions persist for several decades, truly good beef may be hard to find, and supermarket meat prices may be so high that the average family will forget how a steak or hamburger tastes. Unfortunately, this is already true in some households."

Two meat industry trade groups, the American Meat Institute and the Pacific Coast Meat Assn., in February petitioned USDA to make many of the changes included in that

of the opinion more can be built on the past symposia to provide still more management opportunities.

Dr. Bartley P. Cardon, dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson, subject will be "What are the Roadblocks?" He has seen cattle under stress all over the world. Most of this stress has been by humans and their failure to understand stress.

"Weather—What Can You Do About It?" will be presented by Dr. David Ames, animal scientist, Kansas State University. (Continued on page 11)

Liberalized MDM regs draw praise, barbs

Two meat industry organizations said they generally applauded the mechanically deboned meat regulation changes proposed by USDA, but those changes were strongly condemned by a major consumer group.

USDA unveiled a proposal July 30, that would liberalize composition and labeling requirements for mechanically deboned meat—a product known officially under current regulations as mechanically processed species (beef, pork or veal) products.

Two meat industry trade groups, the American Meat Institute and the Pacific Coast Meat Assn., in February petitioned USDA to make many of the changes included in that

proposal.

While MDM proposal

does not incorporate all recommendations in our petition, we believe USDA has made a major step in proposing regulations that will encourage the production and marketing of a nutritious, wholesome meat product from which processed meat products are manufactured," the two groups said in a joint statement.

AMI and PCMA said the fish and poultry industries have made use of mechanically deboned products for years. Implementing the mechanical deboning process in the meat industry would recover millions of pounds of additional meat for consumer purchases, the

groups said.

The groups said a change in the name officially applied to MDM was essentially made to more accurately describe the product. They said a consumer study they submitted to USDA found that "mechanically deboned meat" would be the best understood of the options of a new name of that product.

However, the Community Nutrition Institute, a group that has been involved with past litigation involving MDM regulations, said the proposal, if adopted, would deceive consumers as to the true nature and quality of processed meat products containing MDM.

According to CNI consumer division director

Ellen Haas, the "deception"

embodied by the

proposal would lead directly to greater intake of fluoride, strontium-90 and other hazardous elements.

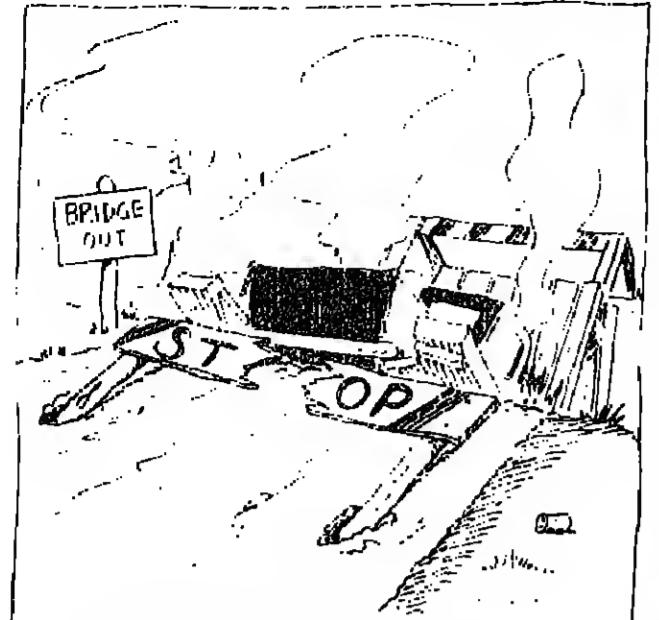
Haas said AMI and PCMA had petitioned

USDA for changes in MDM standards based on the assertion that current labeling requirements for the product would discourage consumers from purchasing the product.

If the label is a distinctive (for consumers), it's only because it makes consumers aware of the lower-quality ingredients that have been added to the products containing MDM, not because government had drawn a big red 'X' across the label.

NEWS PAPER (priority handling)

NEWS PAPER (priority handling)



"How in the world could I have known this bridge wuz weak?"

Ag economist says consider transmission line avoidance

Transmission towers cause both inconvenience and increased production costs due to actions taken to avoid them. These avoidance costs arise from farmers having to work around the transmission towers and will usually increase each year as production costs increase, reports a North Dakota State University ag economist.

"It is very important to a land owner that he receives a proper easement payment which will pay for all transmission line avoidance costs for present and future years," says William Nelson, agricultural economist at North Dakota State University, Fargo.

"According to North Dakota state law regulating electric transmission lines, a land owner now has the option of receiving either a single sum easement payment or payments in annual installments over a determined number of years," Nelson explains.

The single-sum easement payment based on avoidance costs is not close to the market value of land if rates are unequal. Suppose production costs rise at a 5% rate and the rate of return is only 4% each year for 50 years. Avoidance costs for the first year will be \$200 and will increase to \$3,390 in the 50th year. Instead of a \$10,000 easement payment, the one-time payment needed to generate sufficient annual revenue to pay for these future avoidance costs is \$71,070. But if the production costs rise at a 4% rate and the rate of return on investments is 8% for 50 years, the easement payment will only need to be \$4,206 to cover future avoidance costs.

The problem with a one-time payment is that production costs may increase more rapidly than expected, thus not covering avoidance costs in future years.

Reports CNS, there has been concern that cattle could not eat enough wet distillers' grains, or silage, to replace the value of traditional feed, according to Nebraska Farmers Union President Nall Ooton.

"In fact, the study shows that silage may be worth up to 10% more than corn before hauling costs," said Ooton.

Feedlot nutritionist Stanley Farlin conducted the research with funding from the National Farmers Union and Nebraska Farmers Union.

Farlin formulated four rations to compare the energy value of corn versus silage. The control ration was 85% corn 10% hay and 5% urea supplement. In the other three rations, he substituted corn with silage at 25, 50 and 75%.

The feed efficiency and gain of cattle fed silage at about 42% was better than that of cattle fed the control ration, according to research statistics.

Australia's cattle slaughter declines

Australia used only 60% of its cattle slaughter capacity in 1980, and only 51% is expected to be used in 1981, according to a study by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corp. (AMLC).

If the total annual avoidance costs per tower were \$41.18 and remained at that cost for a tower life of 50 years, the required single sum payment to pay for costs to avoid the tower at 8% rate of return is \$60.53. This means that if the land owner received an easement payment of \$60.53 and had a balance of \$41.18 left to pay for the last avoidance cost payment. If the interest rate were only 4%, the easement payment would have to be \$88.41 to cover all avoidance costs. At 0% interest, an easement payment of \$2058 (50 years x \$41.18 = \$2058) is needed. "The interest rate is a more significant factor than the machinery width in determining the compensation required to offset future avoidance costs," Nelson comments.

HORSE AUCTIONS

Aug. 18—Broken Spoke Ranch Quarter Horse Production Sale, Whitewater, Colo.

Aug. 22—Nordic Animal Fall Quarter Horse Sale, Limon, Colo.

CATTLE AUCTIONS

Aug. 19—Fritz's Longhorn Ranch Production Sale, Amarillo, Texas.

Aug. 19—Mescalero Apache Cattle Growers 20th Annual Contract Auction Cattle Sale and Range Tour, Mescalero, N.M.

Aug. 23—Clayton & Modesto Williams 4th Annual Brangus Show, Modesto, Calif.

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Show Results

NORTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Minot, N.D., July 17-25

POLLO HEREFORDS

Judge: Bob Gordon,

Bouris, Manitoba, Can.

Bulls: Champion, Carter Polled Herefords, Rocklake, on TC Mr. Domino 1M by BT CL Dom 15G. Reserve champion: Spring Bottom Farms, Fairfield, Pa., on Hilgar Special 415. Junior champion, Ray Pepineau, Williston, on DBL U just Ben 57M by War PRL Justa Banner, Senior champion, Mike Nollmier, of Penn, on LK Marksman M13.

Females: Junior and grand champion, Heenault Polled Herefords, Des Lacs, on Habok's Barnie Dabby 7M by WBF RRL Justa Banner, Reserve junior and reserve champion, C. Edward Olson, Argusville, on EO Ma V1 Barn 8PM. Calf champion: C. Edward Olson on Emboro EDM8 149M. Reserve calf champion, Spring Bottom Farms on SBF Royal Queen 510B. Senior champion, Carter Polled Herefords, Rocklake, on Huc Foxy Cali M02. Group Best six heifers, C. Edward Olson, Galtville, Hillside Polled Herefords, Purush.

be as reasonable as can be made for the next 50 years.

A third alternative to compute on easement payments is to count recalculate the cost of tower avoidance and how the annual easement payment on this value. This procedure eliminates the difficulty of projecting rates of return and avoidance costs for 50 years or using the market value of land to determine easement payments. This could however result in substantial administrative and analysis costs by the utility or government unit responsible. "To my knowledge this procedure has not been used to date and would require an accurate and simple method of computing avoidance costs," Nelson comments.

Economists find no grounds for packer monopoly charges

Several studies of the U.S. packing industry have shown there is no evidence indicating a monopoly in beef packing, according to Clement Ward, Oklahoma State University extension economist.

Ward told the Kansas Livestock Assn. annual cattle feeders conference the monopoly allegations have come from cattle feeders, congressmen and university economists, many times when cattle feeders are losing money.

Another criticism of the industry has been the use of the National Provisioner for formula pricing because of the possibility of price manipulation and questions about how representative the printed prices are of actual trade, he said.

Formula prices are generated from a price quoted on the Provisioner that is based on 5 to 10% of the carcasses traded, Ward said. Any error would have

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Females: Junior and grand

champion, Heenault Polled

Herefords, Des Lacs, on Habok's

Barnie Dabby 7M by WBF RRL

Justa Banner, Reserve junior and

reserve champion, C. Edward

Olson, Argusville, on EO Ma V1

Barn 8PM. Calf champion:

C. Edward Olson on Emboro EDM8

149M. Reserve calf champion,

Spring Bottom Farms on SBF

Royal Queen 510B. Senior

champion, Carter Polled

Herefords, Rocklake, on Huc

Foxy Cali M02. Group Best

six heifers, C. Edward Olson,

Galtville, Hillside Polled

Herefords, Purush.

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JUNIOR CHAMP—The champion Hereford bull in the junior competition at the North Dakota Winter Show was exhibited by Craig Hagen, Williston, N.D., on SC Montana 77008. Pictured with Hagen is Sandy Oostreich, Hannover, 1980-81 North Dakota Hereford Queen.

Pork producers endorse science panel proposal

The nation's pork producers recently endorsed a proposal for a government panel to review scientific studies by Federal agencies when the results are controversial or have been challenged for their accuracy.

In testimony before the House agriculture subcommittee on department operations, research, and foreign agriculture, Ritchie Jordan of the National Pork Producers Council, said his organization attached the "utmost importance" to H.R. 638, introduced by Representative William Wampler (D-Va.).

The NPPC testimony urged modernization of the present food safety laws and greater public and industry recognition of the mishandling of nitrites as an example that must not happen again.

"The nation's pork producers have a vital interest in the legislation being considered at this hearing," he said. "We have had first hand experience and suffered disastrous losses from the mishandling of scientific data."

Jordan cited the "Newberne Study" released by the Food and Drug Administration in 1978 which labeled cured meat products treated with nitrite as carcinogenic only to have

USDA develops pilot program to fight pseudorabies

USDA said recently it is developing plans for pilot projects to help determine the best methods to control and eradicate pseudorabies.

Reports CNS, USDA also will develop a way to monitor the disease status of feeder pigs in Interstate commerce.

The pilot program proposal follows a request by the Livestock Conservation Institute for USDA's standards for a cooperative state-federal control and eradication program; USDA said.

A recent USDA survey showed that 8.39% of hogs tested at slaughter were positive for pseudorabies, a sharp increase from 0.58% reported in 1974 and 3.78% in a 1977-78 survey.

Although an increase in vaccination may account for some of the positive tests, USDA said it believed the number of pseudorabies is increasing.

It said a strain of a disease known as Schmall's disease, responsible for white muscle disease in swine,

Hallett says October grade proposal likely

Cattlemen's Assn., is worth

the problem it could create

for meat graders, Hallett

said.

The NCA proposal calls

for a minimum of 0.3 inch

fat over the ribeye at the

12th rib and a fat color no

more than slightly yellow

while de-emphasizing marbling as a grading criterion.

The NCA proposal would

allow the top third of the

Good grade to qualify as

Choice and the top third of

the Choice grade to qualify as Prime.

The NCA contends the changes will allow

beef to qualify for the

most-desired Choice grade

while reducing producer

costs.

The NCA proposal was

designed to increase beef's

ability to compete with pork

and poultry, according to

Glen Schroeder, chairman

of the NCA grading

committee.

Moderating the grades will improve the image of beef and have a positive impact on cattle feeding profits, Schroeder said.

The cattle and beef industries and the government should promote leaner beef rather than change the grading standards, Sabo said.

However, the change in beef grading will not change the economics of supply and demand, Hallett said. The additional criteria—fat thickness and color—will ensure that cattle have been fed grain, he said.

The proposed changes in beef grading will have an adverse effect on the hotel, restaurant and institutional (HRI) trade, said Mel Salomon, a member of the beef grading committee of the National Assn. of Meat Purveyors (NAMP), which opposes the NCA's proposal.

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